VOICES OF HATE

A DISSENT PAMPHLET
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k. d. gott

A STUDY OF THE AUSTRALIAN LEAGUE OF RIGHTS AND ITS DIRECTOR ERIC D. BUTLER

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INTRODUCTION

The Australian League of Rights is the leading racialist organisation in this country. The League operates on two levels: on the one hand it supports the British Empire and Christian Civilization and opposes centralisation of the State, fluoridation and Communism. On the other hand it has a consistent record of bigotry and hate mongering of the worst kind.

Behind the facade of the first level, the League has gained an entry into groups which do not support racialism. Mr Butler, the Director of the League, has spoken to many groups and organisations which would doubtless have shunned him had they known of his other activities. This booklet sets out the evidence of the League's and Mr Butler's racialist statements and techniques of propaganda. It clearly and conclusively shows that Butler's denial that he is an anti-Semite, is little more than double talk. In the same breath that Butler denies that he is anti-Semitic he proceeds to libel the Jewish people with various anti-Jewish allegations, such as that the Jews are plotting to control the world and enslave humanity.

It may be tempting to assume that Butler and the League of Rights are merely part of an inconsequential lunatic fringe in Australian society. Considering his anti-Semitic and other racialist pronounce-

ments, the reader might come to such a conclusion. But if one examines the support Butler has received from prominent individuals, it should make us very wary of such assumptions. The conclusion that emerges from the following pages is that Butler has succeeded in creating a fairly acceptable appearance while at the same time continuing to disseminate hatred. This has been achieved largely by capitalising on the opposition to Communism that exists in Australia. Opposition to Communist totalitarianism should not, however, be allowed to become the vehicle for the most odious of racialist propaganda.

The author of this booklet, Mr K. D. Gott, B.A. (Hons.), Dip. Journ., is a well-known Melbourne journalist. He is a contributor to several Australian and overseas journals, including Nation, The Bulletin, Dissent *and* The Straits Times (*Malaysia*). *He was until recently national feature writer for* The Australian.

The Editors,
DISSENT
Leon Glezer
Peter Samuel

July 1965

THE 'SOFT-SELL' ANTISEMITE

Mr Eric D. Butler is a man with several faces. In Victoria he has been known for over two decades as a lecturer and pamphleteer, and to his neighbours in Eltham he is remembered as a former president of the Shire. Fellow Anglicans know him as a one-time member of the Melbourne Synod of their church. Readers of the Melbourne daily press recall, over the years, letters from Mr Butler on such a variety of topics as monetary reform, banking, credit, fluoridation of water supplies, the fate of the British Commonwealth and as an opponent of Britain's entry into the European Common Market. In other States, Mr Butler has often appeared as a visiting lecturer on these and other topics. In 1962 he accompanied Mr D. J. Killen MHR to London on a two-man crusade to oppose Britain's entry into the Common Market.

In 1964 Mr Butler made another overseas trip, taking in Britain, Canada, Rhodesia and South Africa. In each country he was feted by extreme rightwing groups which arranged audiences to listen to Mr Butler expound his racist theories and his conspiratorial view of world affairs. In South Africa he was looked after by Mr S. E. D. Brown, editor of the extreme rightwing journal S.A. *Observer* and he addressed gatherings arranged by the National Council to Combat Communism. In Canada, Mr Butler spoke under the auspices of the Christian Action Movement, a new 'front' movement started by the Canadian reactionary and anti-Semite, Mr Ron Gostick.

Mr Butler's friends and admirers include Mr D. J. Killen M.H.R., Sir Raphael Cilento, a Queensland expert on tropical medicine, and Mrs Anne Neill, an Adelaide woman who operated as an undercover security agent in the Communist Party during the 1950's and later wrote a series of melodramatic newspaper articles on her experiences. The Rev. Norman Hill, a Church of England clergyman, living in East Ivanhoe (Vic.) is another warm admirer of Mr Butler, and so is the Melbourne TV and radio commentator, Mr Norman Banks. Mr Banks has publicly referred to Mr Butler as a "dear friend" and has endorsed his claims to be a disinterested authority on world and local affairs when introducing Mr Butler to TV and radio audiences.

In Australia Mr Butler disseminates his race hatred and strongly twisted theories through the Australian League of Rights (of which he is National Director) and a fortnightly paper *The New Times*. He is also a prolific pamphleteer and uses the Heritage Bookshop in Melbourne to distribute and publicize a wide range of racist books obtained from overseas, as well as his own works.

Although Mr Butler occasionally finds it diplomatic to deny that he is an anti-Semite, his hatred of all things Jewish keeps coming through. Consistent with his other views, he is a strong supporter of the apartheid policies of the South African Government. *The New Times* of November 29, 1963, quotes approvingly an allegation that "most of the key figures behind subversion in South Africa are Jews". The same issue pointed to the presence of Mr Sidney Bernstein, a wealthy executive of Granada TV, at the 1963 annual conference of the British Labor Party. "At the risk of being called 'anti-Semitic'," the journal asked, "we do ask the question of why so many Jewish millionaires have been attracted to Socialism".

Logic and respect for facts are often thrown aside when Mr Butler embarks on these smear campaigns. The December 12th, 1963 issue claims that the policies of the late President Kennedy "met with the warm approval of the Communists" and quotes approvingly some remarks by the American fascist leader Gerald K. Smith to the effect that "some of the most important persons in the United Nations are homosexuals, adulterers, sex deviates". There is also an attack on Douglas Wilkie, foreign affairs writer for the Melbourne *Sun* and other Australian papers, for some adverse comments he made on the ultra-Right wing John Birch Society in U.S.A. Mr Butler is an admirer of the Society and similar groups.

Mr Butler's lecturing activities take him all over Australia and some of the gatherings arranged in his honour are on an ambitious scale. Late in 1963, for example, he spoke at a two-day school at Toowoomba (Queensland) held on October 13 and 14 at which some 70 people listened to him.

Like Mr Butler, the Australian League of Rights has thrown emphasis on different themes at different times, but without abandoning its

keynote of race hatred and anti-Semitism. Douglas Credit, rural poverty, opposition to national health schemes, high-flown rhetoric about maintenance of loyalty to the Crown and the British Commonwealth, opposition to higher taxation, artificial fertilizers, Communism and fluoridation of water supplies have been subjects which have engaged the attention of the League of Rights at various times. Some of these wildly assorted causes have only been passing phases for Mr Butler and his League, but his consistency in disseminating hatred of the Jewish people must earn him a place as a leading anti-Semite. In the eyes of the Jewish community, the League is seen as the most significant organization propagating race hatred in Australia.

Anti-Semitism is, by and large, a rare phenomenon in Australia. Our country has never known the bloody pogroms of Russia, let alone the cold, calculated mass murder of the Jewish people perfected by Hitler's Germany. There have been cases of hoodlums attacking Jewish citizens or Jewish community property, but they are fortunately rare.

Sometimes, in his early career, Mr Butler preached anti-Semitism with strident crudity; at other times he has gone about his nauseous work with methods of sly innuendo. Many Australians have never encountered Mr Butler in his role as a leading anti-Semite, and, indeed, have never heard of him. This does not mean, however, that his campaign to foment racial hatred is insignificant. On the contrary, over the years Mr Butler has shown considerable ability to project his ideas from public platforms, including the mass media, and to win the ears of influential figures in the community. He claims that apart from Mr Killen, there are other members of Federal Parliament who regard his views on Australia's domestic and international problems as being worthy of serious consideration. There are Christian ministers who are impressed with his devotion to his church; and there are editors and chairmen of societies ready to give him a hearing in their columns or from their platforms. After all, Mr Butler has been able to devote himself largely to speaking, writing and organising for over twenty years and it would be surprising if he did not have some results to show for his efforts.

Mr Butler's early anti-Semitism, as we shall see, was blatant and crude. The more sophisticated 'soft-sell' packaging of the same message of hatred has been aptly described in *Social Survey,* published by the Catholic Institute of Social Order. After referring initially to some less accomplished anti-Semites, *Social Survey* said (February, 1963) "Mr Eric D. Butler and the Australian League of Rights distribute a brand of anti-Semitic literature that is rather more dangerous than the low-brow rubbish mentioned above because, on the whole, it does not make such a crude and violent appeal to the emotions and can, therefore, reach a wider audience. . . . Mr Butler

himself, over a long period of years, has distributed a notable quantity of anti-Jewish propaganda".

This was not, however, the first time that Mr Butler's activities had attracted the attention of leading Catholic thinkers. Several years earlier, Dr Rumble, the spokesman of the Sydney Archdiocese, referred to one of Mr Butler's works, *The International Jew* as "a childish exhibition of anti-Semitism at its worst. If the author did the right thing, he would publish another book repudiating it, apologizing for it, and refuting his own prejudiced innuendoes—for that is all they are—against the Jews. I regard his book as a disgraceful and mischievous production which is calculated to do harm to its readers and to accomplish no good whatever for anyone." The statement appeared in the *Catholic Weekly* of December 30, 1954.

Mr Butler, however, has never repudiated *The International Jew,* a work we shall examine at some length later.

Mr Butler does not choose these days to admit publicly that he is a Jew-baiter and a Jew-hater. With middle age, experience and the sophistication gained from a life-time of political agitation he has learned the techniques of "the soft-sell'. Accused of anti-Semitism these days, Mr. Butler will loudly protest his innocence in much the same tones as those he used when the Australian Government investigated activities he was conducting which were detrimental to the war effort. On that occasion, Mr Butler protested that he was a soldier in the service of his King and Country. And so he was, but it did not alter the record of disruptive activity which led to a Government inquiry. This is a little-known episode in Mr Butler's career and one we shall examine.

In his time, Mr Butler has published spine-chilling accounts of Jewish plots to rule the world as well as completely disgusting falsehoods about the Jewish people. He has among other things, purveyed the *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion,* a malicious forgery which is the fountain-head of most modern anti-Semitism. He operates in Melbourne a bookshop which has distributed this and other inflammatory material about the Jewish community; here, among other horrors, you could find booklets which attempt to revive the mediæval legends of Jewish ritual murder of Christian children. Mr Butler's bookshop is a relic of Hitler's Germany and more particularly of Streicher's filth-sheet, *Der Sturmer.*

Reminded of these facts, Mr Butler will ingenuously evade the charge of anti-Semitism, convincingly to many. But anti-Semitic he remains.

DOUGLAS CREDIT AND 'THE NEW TIMES'

Mr Butler was only 21 when his name first appeared in *The New Times*, the journal which to-day is his mouthpiece. *The New Times* was launched in 1934 as an eight-page weekly to popularise the financial theories of Major C. H. Douglas, known variously as 'Douglas Credit' and 'Social Credit'. Douglas first outlined his ideas in the 1920's, but they only reached a wide audience when the world economic crisis of 1929-32 set in.

On all sides there was a search for an answer to the paradox of poverty amidst plenty. Society's wealth, in the physical sense, was no less than in 1928, yet millions were impoverished. Some found the answer in Douglas' writings; he held that industrial societies, in the course of producing goods, did not liberate enough purchasing power to ensure that the goods were ultimately bought. He saw the banking system as the villain and urged that their alleged monopoly of the power to make money be ended. Douglas wanted governments to issue their citizens with money ('social credit' as distinct from bank credit) in order to get the economic machinery moving again.

Having decided that the banks were responsible for mankind's economic troubles, Douglas went on to equate bankers with so-called Jewish financiers and introduced a virulent anti-Semitic note into his writings. This was copied by his followers, both in Canada and here in Australia. Many people—wheatgrowers in Canada and dairy-farmers in Gippsland—who had probably never set eyes on a Jew—were taught by Douglas propaganda that Jews were responsible for the economic plight in which they found themselves.

The New Times was clearly intended as a popular paper with a progressive tinge. Early issues focussed attention on the human misery of the unemployed and distressed families and there was some crusading on issues involving civil liberties. To-day the paper enjoys only a furtive existence, but in those days it sold on news-stalls, apparently fairly widely. A few well-known figures—professors, Labor members of Parliament, writers and doctors—figured among its readers and writers in this period.

Anti-Semitism made its debut in *The New Times* as early as the seventh issue. Under the by-line of John Smith (possibly a nom-de-plume) the paper ran a series of six articles devoted to *The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*, one of the most notorious forgeries in history, and a document directly responsible for immeasureable bloodshed. *The New Times* articles commended this concoction of falsehood and hatred to its readers, simultaneously trying to foment hatred against the 24,000 or so Jews then living in Australia.

The Protocols is a document which constitutes the platform of modern anti-Semitism. It purports to be a plan drawn up by "the Learned Elders of Zion" (no such body exists, nor has one ever existed) at a place and time not mentioned, to ensure world domination by Jewry. It is a document at once ludicrous and disgusting as we shall see when we cast a glance at the version personally edited by Mr Butler.

Historians and literary scholars believe that the framework of *The Protocols* is to be found in a satire written by a French pamphleteer, Joly, against Napoleon II, soon after the middle of the 19th Century. Joly's work was then used by the Tsarist police to produce an elaborate forgery designed to whip up hatred against the Jewish population in Russia. Those who read *The Protocols* were given to believe that their Jewish fellow citizens were engaged in a gigantic conspiracy to rule the world and enslave non-Jews—the evidence being the decisions of 'the Learned Elders of Zion'.

Malicious fiction that it was, *The Protocols* became an important document—and a tragic one—to Jews living in Russia and other countries where it circulated and was believed to be a truthful account of actual events. As a result, there have been several occasions on which *The Protocols* have come under searching scrutiny, only to be denounced for what they are—outrageous forgeries. A Swiss Court which had cause to examine the authenticity of *The Protocols* in the thirties reached this conclusion. So too, did a committee of scholars and historians in the United States in 1942. The committee met expressly for the purpose in view of the known harm which the circulation of this infamous document was causing.

So, in 1934, we have the infant *New Times* recommending *The Protocols* to its readers, regurgitating its malice and calmly denying that they were forgeries. From rehashing anti-Semitic rubbish

spawned in Tsarist Russia, *The New Times* soon turned to fabricating its own.

The Nazis came to power in Germany in the same year as *The New Times* was founded. By 1935, Australians were reading in their newspapers of the indignities and persecutions being directed at the Jewish population of Germany by the Nazi Government. *The New Times* assured its readers that the Nazis were being maligned and not to treat reports of their persecution of Jews seriously. Thus, in the issue of November 1st, 1935, it claimed that cable reports of Jewish names being removed from Germany's memorials to the dead of the 1914-18 war were false—and to support its claim it quoted the local German consul! ("Expunging the names of Jews from these memorials has neither been ordered nor contemplated," he said.) *The New Times,* viewing the widespread reaction of sympathy in Australia for the German Jews, referred to "those who can always be relied upon to froth at the mouth over the treatment of Jews in Germany or elsewhere, but show little sympathy for the victims of Jewish financiers in many other places". Finally, this issue of the paper explained that newspaper reports of the Nazi pogroms were all lies because "the whole of the great international news, cable and propaganda services are either Jewish owned or Jewish controlled".

One of *The New Times'* heroes in this period was Father Coughlin, founder of the fascist National Union for Social Justice in the U.S.A. It gave considerable space to Father Coughlin's views. There was a piquant item in the issue of November 15th, 1935, when *The New Times* reported a joint statement issued by Father Coughlin and the Dean of Canterbury, the Very Reverend Dr Hewlett Johnson, later to be known as 'the Red Dean'. Dr Johnson visited Father Coughlin in America, confessed himself a Social Creditor and learned particulars of the National Union for Social Justice. The two apparently got along very well together during this period.

By 1936, there were groups in Australia which thought that this country should help provide refuge for the growing numbers of Jews fleeing from Germany. Australia was not pursuing an active migration programme at the time, the depression having ended the migration schemes of the 'twenties. One body urging a helping hand towards the victimized Jews of Europe was the League of Nations Union. At its annual conference in Sydney in 1936, it urged relaxation of the Immigration Act to admit some Jewish refugees from Germany. This resolution caused *The New Times* to launch a campaign against Jewish refugees which was to last for some years.

"We have no animus against Jews as Jews", the paper wrote in its attack on the League's resolution. "But that does not blind us to their failings. The Jew more than anyone else tends to be a monopolist. For that reason, as well as for their subversive activities—Communism, another form of centralised monopoly, was founded and

is carried on mainly by Jews—the Jews were driven out of Germany".

This defence of the Nazi terror was in an editorial published on July 3rd, 1936. It went on to express the essence of its anti-Semitism: "Trace the money monopoly back to its source, and you arrive eventually at Jewish headquarters. You also find yourself face to face with those who derived most profit out of wars, with those who most consistently frustrate the world's desire for peace, with those most concerned to see that the League of Nations never becomes effective."

One method of pursuing its campaign of excusing the Nazis and slandering their victims were *The New Times* "Open Letters" to Col. H. E. Cohen, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., M.L.A., a distinguished Jewish citizen, then prominent in Victoria's business and political life. Colonel Cohen had publicly expressed support for admitting Jewish refugees. In one of its "Open Letters" to him, published on August 5th, 1938, *The New Times* wrote: ". . . let us first look at the record of alien Jews within the Empire . . . the East End London Jew has built a sweaters' paradise in England's green and pleasant land". An earlier open letter to Colonel Cohen, on July 15th, 1938, had claimed that all the leaders of Russian and European Communism had been Jews (even Lenin!) as were the leaders of world finance: ". . . the financial monopoly which keeps the world in subjection is of Jewish origin and content and that as people become aware of that fact, their feelings towards the Jews are not improved." *The New Times* was certainly doing its best to bring about a deterioration in relations between Jews and non-Jews.

This was the weekly paper which the young Mr Butler was devoting himself might and main to at this stage of his life. The issue of May 13th, 1938, eulogised Mr Butler, then aged 22, as "an accomplished speaker" and for the work he was doing in the Victorian countryside to win readers and support for the paper. Linked with *The New Times* was the "United Electors" Movement, one of the several innocent-sounding movements which had gone hand-in-glove with the paper over the years. (Later there was to be the "Citizens Anti-Dictatorship League" and more recently the "League of Rights".)

Mr Butler wandered the country speaking and organising for the United Electors. In 1938, we read of him covering 15,000 miles in Victoria and New South Wales in the course of twelve months. He wrote little for the paper in those days, but most issues published brief accounts of meetings he had addressed or organised—in Benalla, Wangaratta, Albury, Leongatha, the Wimmera, the Riverina, Gippsland and the Mallee. From all accounts Mr Butler was eloquent, able and energetic and these years as a political organiser set the pattern of his life.

The United Electors was a curiously vague movement but in its

implied contempt for Parliamentary institutions and the electoral processes, it was running parallel with Fascist movements in Britain. Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists decried all of the existing political parties and referred to British MP's as "the corrupt old gang at Westminster". The anti-Parliament theme was also stressed by contemporary Fascist movements in France in their slogan "contre les politiciens".

In its articles on world affairs *The New Times* frequently displayed pro-Axis attitudes: an article on January 6th, 1939 set out a case for Japan's aggressive war against China. There were other items, too, praising the Fascist regimes of Italy and Germany. Anti-Semitism continued, of course, the Jews being charged with operating "that most outrageous bag of mathematical tricks which we call banking".

The New Times was anything but enthusiastic about the Franco-British guarantees given to Poland in an attempt to halt the expansion of Nazi Germany. "Is Danzig Worth the Life of One Australian?" was the headline to an article published by Mr Butler himself on August 25th, 1939, and he declared that it was not. Danzig, he argued, was "a German city with a German population"—and this was precisely what Dr Goebbels was saying in justification of Hitler's claims against Poland.

MR. BUTLER'S WAR-TIME ACTIVITIES

The outbreak of war with Germany obliged *The New Times* to be more discreet in expressing pro-Fascist views. Mr Butler, however, found an opportunity to give implied praise to the Nazi system when he reviewed Nora Waln's book, *Reaching for the Stars*, in the issue of November 3rd, 1939. He described this work as "a temperate and tolerant survey of Nazi Germany" at a time when the Allies were already engaged in hostilities.

The New Times dropped its campaign to "abolish poverty" and threw its resources into a drive for a world peace conference to end hostilities. Readers were invited to clip petition forms from the paper, sign them and mail to their local parliamentary members. The paper hailed the Nazi-Soviet pact as a sign that the "power of international finance may soon be crushed."

Mr Butler had earlier favoured the Munich solution which gave Czechoslovakia to the Nazis and he later mourned the fall of Chamberlain. He suggested that Winston Churchill and his ancestors had been tools of the Jews. "The outstanding point that I have been able to gather," he wrote, "is that the Duke of Marlborough was taking bribes to the extent of thousands from the Jewish army contractor, Medina".

"Some say the family tradition is being maintained. Churchill to-day has many Jewish financiers as friends".

By 1944, the activites of *The New Times* and its supporters had attracted the attention of the Federal Government. Within limits

imposed by the war-time censorship, *The New Times* was niggling at the war effort and publishing attacks on the war loan campaigns and on such measures as meat rationing. In Hobart, one of Mr Butler's supporters, Mr Angus Dean, started an action in the High Court claiming that it was illegal for the Commonwealth Government to levy taxes. The action was dismissed as frivolous, whereupon Mr Dean brought actions against the Chief Justice, Sir John Latham, and Mr Justice Starke, charging them with conspiracy to defy the laws of the Commonwealth. These actions were also dismissed by the Courts, whereupon the group behind the litigation distributed circulars denouncing the Commonwealth for "fraudulent" taxation and the judiciary for being a party to the fraud.

These activities drew the attention of the Security Service and not without reason, as we shall see. On January 28th, 1944, the then Attorney-General, Dr Evatt, set up a Committee of inquiry to report on the matter. It consisted of Mr Justice Reed of the S.A. Supreme Court, Mr Guy (a Labor M.H.R.) and Senator Darcey (representing the Opposition). The inquiry was asked to report on:

1. The circumstances of and connected with certain legal proceedings recently instituted in the High Court by Angus Dean of Hobart in the State of Tasmania including the allegations in connection therewith made in circulars recently distributed to members of Parliament.
2. The object of those responsible for the publication of such circulars and whether such object was a bona fide desire to protect the interests of justice or the furtherance of some other purpose.

Senator Darcey died during the inquiry but a report was presented to Parliament on March 6th, 1945, by Mr Justice Reed and Mr Guy. The Commissioners examined files of *The New Times* from 1938 to 1944 and noted "certain similarities in comment" between articles written by Mr Butler and broadcasts made by the war-time British traitor John Amery from Bremen radio. (After the war Amery was hanged for treason.) As an appendix, the report included extracts from *The New Times,* bringing out the parallels with a broadcast made by Amery on November 20th, 1942.

The report went on to say that "over a period of years this paper has attacked not only Nazi Germany, but also Mr Churchill, Mr Roosevelt, other leaders of Great Britain and Australia, and also the U.S.S.R., all of whom are charged with being under the domination of, or in league with International Jewish Finance". The Commissioners attached to their report extracts from *The New Times* which "show some sympathy for Japan in her efforts to establish a new order in East Asia, and some support for the view that she was forced into war by her inability to get in any other way the materials she wanted . . ."

The Commissioners said it was outside the scope of their inquiry to examine the social credit and other reforms preached in *The New Times* and went on to say: "Our only concern is with the results that seem to follow from the advocacy of the reforms in the shape of opposition to wartime regulations and controls established under them; to war loans, and other financial aspects of the war effort, and the use of statements extensively employed as propaganda by our enemies". They went on to express concern with the fact that "anti-Semitism and the alleged activities of the 'International Financiers' " had loomed large as "prominent points of Nazi propaganda" and that the attacks on Australian institutions and laws "may be exactly what the Nazis would desire".

When such matters were "projected into a field in which are to be found opposition to war loans, attempts to defeat the operation of wartime regulations, and the use of arguments similar to enemy propaganda, there is undoubtedly in our view every reason for some action being taken", the Commissioners concluded.

Mr Butler was in the Army at the time, on the Australian mainland, and was interviewed in connection with the inquiry. Later, in February, 1945, Dr Evatt told Parliament that Butler had written articles "which in the opinion of the Director-General of Security constituted an attempt to create adverse public reaction to war loan campaigns and to the war effort generally".

Beyond exposing Mr Butler in this way, the Commonwealth Government took no action against him. These days, Mr. Butler does not refer to this seamy episode in his career. In his pose as a patriot, he is fond of referring to the fact that he served in the Army, and was for a time an instructor in an officers' training school. Unrepentant for any aid and comfort he may have given to the Nazi cause, he occupied himself with writing and publishing the vilest anti-Semitic book ever issued in Australia.

MR. BUTLER ESPOUSES 'THE PROTOCOLS OF THE ELDERS OF ZION'

An edition of the notorious *Protocols,* embellished with Mr Butler's lengthy comments and endorsements appeared soon after the war. The full title is *"The International Jew—The Truth About 'The Protocols of Zion'"* by Eric D. Butler. This 168 page book is priced at 2/6 but bears no date of publication.

From cover to cover this book is undiluted anti-Semitic venom. It has no logic other than manic hatred of the Jewish people. We are told that the Jews via Rasputin controlled the Russian Royal Family (p. 105) while a couple of pages earlier Mr Butler explains that they also organised the Bolshevik revolution of 1917. The Jews also controlled the Nazi movement (pp. 86-87), while Hitler himself was Jewish, being a bastard son of Baron Rothschild (p. 88). The Jews are also in control of world capitalism and run the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank (p. 134), the Nazi Luftwaffe (p. 89) and founded the Jesuit order (p. 10). They also controlled President Roosevelt (p. 69). Dr Evatt, Sir Keith Murdoch and Dr H. C. Coombs were all under Jewish influence via the medium of Professor Harold Laski of the London School of Economics (pp. 73-75). Mr Truman became U.S. President as a result of Jewish intrigues (p. 149) and the present Deputy Prime Minister, Mr McEwen, was a tool of Judaic policies (p. 50).

Mr Butler commences his racist marathon with a "demonstration" that the Nazis were merely "one of the principal groups being used by an international group of Jews". "Hitler's policy was a Jewish policy: it helped further the declared aims of International Jewry, in spite of what Hitler SAID about International Jewry".

He then passes to a discussion of the *Protocols,* defending their authenticity and quoting various anti-Semites who have made use of them. Mr Butler accepts the *Protocols* as genuine and sees the Jewish plot for world domination unfolding before his very eyes. The book is decorated throughout with quotations from innumerable cranks such as "the authoritative New Zealand writer, Mr A. N. Field" who suggested that the Swiss Court decision declaring the *Protocols* a forgery was due to the fact that the Judge was a Socialist and a Mason.

The Peace Conference after the 1914-18 war was largely a Jewish affair, Mr Butler explains. There were Jews in the American and German delegations, while one of the Italian representatives was a half-Jew. The British Prime Minister who attended, Mr Lloyd George, was "one time solicitor to the Zionist movement", while his secretary, Sir Phillip Sassoon had a Jewish ancestor. The French Prime Minister, M. Clemenceau had a Jewish secretary—and so on.

The hand of the Jews is discerned in the world's chemical, oil and steel industries (pp. 36-43) and they are responsible for the growth of monopoly in these fields. As well as being the world's main capitalists, the Jews are also behind Socialism. "Ironically enough," writes Mr Butler, "Jewish-inspired socialist movements are making use of this opposition (to monopoly capitalism—K.D.G.) to further the advocacy of the worst monopoly of all—Government monopoly!"

On page 49 Mr Butler claims that the leading spokesman for the Federal Union system of world government is Jewish, so it too becomes part of the Zionist plot to rule the world. One of the tools of the world government movement is Sir Charles (then Mr) Moses, head of the A.B.C. . . . "Here in Australia, the A.B.C. . . . has been used to propagate the World Government idea," Mr. Butler notes.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation is yet another part of the plot and Mr Butler puts it on record that the legislation to ratify Australia's membership was "rushed" through Parliament. Mr McEwen is viewed with a jaundiced eye because he attended the foundation meeting of FAO in San Francisco and "openly advocated" Judaic policy (p. 50). The Melbourne *Herald* comes in for some strictures along with its then Managing Director, Sir Keith Murdoch. "And let us once again recall Sir Keith's education at the German-Jewish institution, The London School of Economics. What a delightful pattern it all makes".

However, Harvard University is no better since it "appears to be a training ground for Jewish internationalists." Professor Julius Stone, Challis Professor of International Law and Jurisprudence at the Sydney University, is suspect because he "was once at Harvard University". Professor Stone zealously obeys his "Zionist masters" and propagates world government sympathies.

Returning to the U.N. Conference in San Francisco, Mr Butler says:

"Some reporters expressed surprise that American and Russian delegates worked in greater harmony at San Francisco than was expected. In view of the number of Jews in both delegations, there is nothing surprising about this". What was agreed upon in San Francisco was nothing more than "a World Slave State". (p. 52.)

At this stage Mr Butler slips in a typical piece of ritualistic patriotism, like sugar to coat the pill of an inflammatory attack on the Jewish community:

"Australians must have the right to govern themselves. The International Jew will yet find that the British peoples, grouped together in their loyalty to the British Crown, are not going to accept submissively for long the imposition of a World State in which the Crown, and the sanctions behind the Crown, the Empire's armed forces, are made subservient to alien plotters. Economic sovereignty is lost when control of economic policy is removed from the people: national sovereignty is lost when a nation loses not only control of economic policy, but also its armed forces. Anyone advocating such policies should be dealt with as a traitor—no matter what position he holds in the community. The International Jew and his tools must be challenged everywhere—and quickly. . . ."

At some length Mr Butler explains that Jews were responsible for provoking the Russo-Japanese war (pp. 60-64) and later sabotaged the Anglo-Japanese Naval Agreement and arranged high tariffs against Japanese goods (p. 64). As a result of the Pacific War, American Jewish financiers were modernizing China, while "Japan is also being 'reconstructed' on the best Jewish lines, although it should cause no trouble, having been modelled on Jewish totalitarian lines for centuries". (p. 65.)

In America, "Mr Roosevelt took over the Presidency of America during the 'Great' Depression and immediately did as his Jewish advisers suggested. The New Deal was run principally by Jews. . . ." (p. 67.) One of the main instruments of Jewish domination of the U.S. Government is B'nai B'rith—"one of the key Jewish world groups" (p. 70).

The London School of Economics gets the Butler treatment at some length. It is, of course, a key institution in Jewry's march to world power and apart from Sir Keith Murdoch and Dr Coombs, numbers of leading world economists have been trained there. Mr Butler ends this section with a call for thought control. "Christians would do well to examine carefully the background of the men who are conducting the 'education' of our children to-day. Particularly in the 'Economic Sciences', Jewish ideas are being increasingly paraded everywhere, especially in the Universities". (p. 75.)

The absurdities continue. "Dr Evatt has backed the *Protocols* policy to the last detail" (p. 76), the evidence for this being his campaign for enlarged Federal powers and so did Sir Keith Murdoch—the

evidence being that the Melbourne *Herald* gave a full-page to Dr Evatt's views. The League of Nations was another Jewish conspiracy (p. 79) and "President Wilson was merely the tool of the powerful Jews surrounding him". The Jews were not only behind the Spanish and Portuguese Inquisitions (p. 85) but they are also the hidden directors of their own persecution!

The role of the Jews as anti-Semites is a very important point, Mr Butler assures his readers, "and should be carefully considered". "Most of the persecutions have been carried out by 'anti-Semites' with Jewish associates or advisers" (p. 85), the motive being to get the Jews dispersed so that they might infiltrate the unsuspecting countries giving them refuge. The Jews who fled from the Russian and Polish pogroms of the nineteenth century went to America "where many of them immediately became leading socialists and agitators". Hitler's persecution of the Jews was designed to send the victims scattering over the face of the earth to become "emissaries of the German-Jewish doctrine of external authority and regimentation". (p. 6.)

"Hitler's policy was a Jewish policy," and he was a "man who helped to advance Jewish aims . . ." (p. 87). He was not always anti-Semitic, Mr Butler explains, and in fact was of Jewish descent (p. 91). The Nazi dictator's anti-Semitic policies were sponsored by Jewish international finance (p. 92). We in Australia need to be on guard against the Jewish refugees in our midst, Mr Butler warns. "The fact must be faced that Hitler brought about one of the biggest dispersions yet seen in Jewish history. His conditioned 'refugees' are with us, and we must examine their actions. The argument that because they were 'refugees from Hitler' they are automatically democrats, understanding and upholding our British way of life, is utter nonsense". (p. 95.)

International Jewish bankers were behind the Russian Revolution and also the Young Turk Movement in Constantinople after the 1914-18 war (pp. 112-113). In passing, Mr Butler hints that the Jews were responsible for the death of Lord Kitchener (pp. 111-112) and there is evidence that the Soviet financial system is exactly the same as our own (pp. 116-117), both of course, being Jewish-run.

"Stalin is merely playing the same role that Hitler played," Mr Butler explains. International Jewry is behind all the mishaps of mankind because "the international plotters must always maintain the threat of war. If necessary, a third world war might even be considered necessary. The groups who backed Hitler and other gangsters are not adverse to promoting a conflict between Russian, and say, American nationals, in order that government may be centralised a little further". (p. 118.)

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) "like so many other international organisations established

during World War II, had been merely a cloak for Jewish policies" (p. 156). One of its functions, explains Mr Butler, was to get the Jews out of Europe into various parts of the British Empire. "Australians have no doubt noticed with concern the number of Jewish 'refugees' brought to Australia since the conclusion of World War II."

Mr Butler invariably puts 'refugees' in inverted commas as a sneering suggestion that their sufferings have been greatly exaggerated in the interests of the alleged Zionist world conspiracy. He still, to this day, implies that the Nazi concentration camp atrocities have been exaggerated.

The Jews control the U.S. gold reserves at Fort Knox (p. 158) and in 1945 forced the British Government to accept a loan from America (p. 164). Somehow or other, the U.S. trade union leader, Sidney Hillman ("the Jewish controller of American Labour") had a hand in this, but Mr Butler is not very precise at this juncture (p. 165). "The fact must be faced that our very nation will be a complete pawn to the Jewish international bankers and their Gentile 'fronts' unless we wake up and break away from the domination of International Finance". (p. 163.)

What is Mr Butler's solution? The Jews, he says, must be "provided with a country of their own and sent there (p. 167). Israel is not suitable because there the Jews are "encroaching on the rights of others". He suggests instead Madagascar.

Mr Butler stores up one discovery as a surprise for his readers. On the very last page of his book he claims that Christ was not a Jew.

. . . . . .

When it suits him, Mr Butler smoothly denies that he is an anti-Semite. In an interview published in the South African paper *The Sunday Express* on July 5, 1964, he denied that he was an anti-Semite. He claimed that during his 13-week lecture tour of Canada he "never mentioned Jews". Mr Butler added: "There is no doubt that 'anti-Semitism' is a Communist weapon used on its enemies."

The interview then ran as follows:

"Did you write the book, *'International Jew'*, that has been described as outright anti-Jewish propaganda?"

Mr. Butler: "Yes, 20 years ago. I merely draw attention to the menace of anti-Semitism."

Reminded by his South African interviewer, that Dr Rumble had denounced *'The International Jew'*, Mr Butler blandly replied that Dr Rumble had the right to attack the book.

However just prior to coming to South Africa, Mr Butler had addressed the Hollywood Woman's Club in California, a meeting held under the auspices of Christian Youth against Communism. Mr Butler was billed as an "Australian patriot" and his League of Rights was referred to as being considered by many "as the most significant

patriotic organization in Australia." His address on *"Highlights in the World Revolution"* was "received with enthusiastic applause and rapt attention by a mature and intelligent audience of American Christian patriots", according to the sponsors who subsequently had it printed as a pamphlet.

In this address, Mr Butler said that Lenin outlined a programme to make Communism a reality by the use of terror, subversion and corruption. However, he added, Lenin's programme was not original and "can be read in other documents. Whether you believe they are authentic, forgeries, or plagiarism, you can study this revolutionary programme in those documents known as the *Protocols*."

In short, Mr Butler has never disowned his major anti-Semitic work, even though he may sometimes find it tactful to pretend that he has done so.

NEW WRAPPINGS FOR THE OLD POISON

The International Jew is Mr Butler's most considerable work and although published some 17 years ago, it is not his last word on Jewry. Year in and year out, Mr Butler has continued to disseminate hatred of the Jewish people. One of his favourite themes is the denial that six million Jews met their deaths in the Nazi extermination camps. This is all Jewish propaganda, according to Mr Butler. Writing in *The New Times* on February 28th, 1958 around the time that Herr Krupp visited Australia he said: "The opposition to Krupp's visit is designed primarily to keep the rank and file of Jews in Australia in continued fear and to continue propagating the myth concerning the six million Jews who were allegedly murdered in Germany". One of the people who does not believe that the extermination campaign of the Nazis was a myth, is Mr Douglas Wilkie, foreign affairs commentator of the *Sun*. Mr Wilkie visited the camps and the gas-ovens immediately after the war and saw for himself the fruits of Nazi racialism. For referring to these things in the *Sun*, Mr Wilkie was assailed in *The New Times* on June 16th, 1961, and charged with "attempting to defend Jewish propaganda".

Mr Butler is fond of pointing out how various people wittingly or unwittingly work for International Finance or International Communism. In an early pamphlet he argued that "No one would seriously suggest that Mr Menzies and his government espouse Communism, but I would be very pleased if someone could indicate to me the

practical difference between their stated aims and the aims of the Communists". (*The World-Government Plot Exposed*, p. 25—undated, but probably 1940.) This line of argument is the same as that used by the John Birch Society in the American context.

Sometimes Mr Butler has cast his anti-Semitism in a Christian guise. He wrote in *The New Times* on September 26th, 1947: "Ever since their active participation in the crucifixion of Christ, the Jewish leaders have worked ceaselessly to undermine and destroy the Christian Faith. They have always believed and still believe in the Chosen Race idea; that the Jewish leaders are destined to rule the world. Today the Zionist Jews who have played a dominant role in building up the international finance system, use every convenient instrument to further their ends". This, notwithstanding the fact that the Church of England, of which Mr Butler is a member, condemned racial discrimination of any kind at its Lambeth Conference in 1958. Mr Butler was for a time a member of the Anglican Synod in Melbourne.

More frequently he presents anti-Semitism in the guise of anti-Communism. Notwithstanding the anti-Semitic policies of both Stalin and Khrushchev, Mr Butler conducts a line of propaganda equating Jews with Communism. Both are in turn equated with "International Finance".

In *The New Times* of September 21st, 1956, he told readers that the American Jewish organisation, the Anti-Defamation League, was "a smear agency of the Jewish Secret Society, B'nai B'rith . . . probably the most important weapon of America's underground Communists".

An editorial in the same paper on June 16th, 1961, claimed that "Jews were more readily attracted towards Communism than any other group". Referring to the Canadian Royal Commission into Soviet espionage, the paper alleged that "the Communist conspiracy against civilization has been ably served by a large number of Jewish espionage agents operating in the non-Communist countries". Again, on June 16th, 1962, an editorial entitled "Communism's Jewish Agents" claimed that:

". . . Jews provide the biggest percentage of Communist agents and the smallest percentage of anti-Communist leaders. . . . The very fact that every effort is made to ignore the vital role played by Jews in the Communist espionage systems, is of itself striking evidence of the widespread belief that Jewish power is no myth. People who attempt to discuss national and international politics as if this Jewish power does not exist, are either very naive or they are very frightened".

Mr Butler in a signed article on November 4th, 1959, referred to Australian Jews as representing "one of the chief sources of the not inconsiderable Communist Party's funds" and for good measure

charged that the great majority are Zionists with a fierce hatred of everything British. Sometimes Mr Butler's hatred of Jews comes out as simple slander, unadorned by his usual parade of political and economic jargon. Thus we find in *The New Times* of September 12th, 1958 without reference to any source the following quotation:

"What is meant by the word gentleman does not exist among Jews. The genuine Jew fails in this innate good breeding by which alone individuals honour their own individuality and respect that of others. There is no Jewish nobility and this is more surprising as Jewish pedigrees can be traced back for thousands of years; it springs from want of true knowledge of himself and the consequent overpowering need he feels to enhance his own personality by depreciating that of his fellow creatures. And so although his descent is incomparably larger than that of the members of Aryan aristocracy, he has an inordinate love of titles".

Mr Butler's propagandist activities have not diminished over the years. True, *The New Times* is a smaller paper these days than before the war, both in circulation and size, and no longer appears weekly. But he has another journal, *Intelligence Survey*, with similar themes, which appears monthly. He is also a prolific pamphleteer, some of his works being: *The World-Government Plot Exposed!, The Real Objectives of the Second World War—An Exposure of International Finance, The Red Pattern of World Conquest, Communism Can be Defeated Without a Third World War, The Real Communist Challenge to Christianity, Social Credit and Christian Philosophy, An Exposure of 'The Secret Life of Eric Butler', Fluoridation or Freedom.**

His journal *The New Times* announced on June 16th, 1962 a plan to distribute copies of *The Red Pattern of World Conquest* to 20,000 "prominent Australians"—members of Parliament, both State and Federal, the judiciary, church leaders, and selected members of the Armed Forces. It is a work which purports to alert Australians to the growing menace of Communism in the world; in fact, it is the usual Butlerian farrago. Quotations are taken out of context and used to 'prove' fantastically diabolical conspiracies on all sides—plus, of course, the customary dash of anti-Semitism. Almost half the booklet is devoted to an attack on President Roosevelt. In line with the John Birch Society and other demented right-wing groups in U.S.A., Mr Butler believes that Roosevelt consciously promoted Communism in the U.S.A., that his administration swarmed with Reds and that his New Deal was a form of Communism. General Marshall was another

*Most of these works are well printed on good quality paper and issue from the presses of W. & J. Barr Pty. Ltd of 105-107 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy. Some are distributed by The Australian League of Rights and others by The Heritage Bookshop, 3rd Floor, 273 Collins Street, Melbourne. Mr Butler is Director of the A.L.R. and joint proprietor of the bookshop.

tool of the Communists, in Mr Butler's view. He also reveals the 'true story' of Pearl Harbour. Roosevelt in his role as a Communist agent deliberately provoked the Japanese into making the attack. Right through the ensuing war, the Japanese were leaning over backwards for peace with the U.S.A. but Roosevelt, so Butler tells us, kept the war going in the interests of Stalin. In passing, Mr Butler notes that the United Nations was largely a Communist creation and is part of the red apparatus for world domination.

Much of this booklet appears to be a re-hash of material published by rabid right-wing groups in U.S.A. Far from being anti-Communist, this kind of nonsense is the reverse. Absurd charges that Roosevelt, Marshall and other American leaders were instruments of Communism are seized upon by Communist propagandists to discredit the democratic countries. The local Australian Communist Party has on several occasions quoted statements by Mr Butler and used them to rally liberal and democratic elements to its own cause; his racist and anti-Semitic statements in particular have often been exploited by the Communists in their efforts to pose as defenders of equality and freedom.

Social Credit is still one of Mr Butler's creeds, but these days it does not quite occupy the same central position as when he started his career as a writer and agitator nearly thirty years ago. As he explained in an address to his followers on March 31st, 1959, times have changed since 1934. "There is no more hope of successfully introducing Social Credit in the prevailing philosophical climate of opinion than there is of producing figs from thistles," Mr Butler explained. It was necessary for Social Creditors to appreciate the developing breakdown of civilisation and to realise that Social Credit "is a policy of the philosophy of Christianity". Then comes another attack on the Jews: "Liberalism, Communism, the worship of material organisation and, of course, money, can all be traced to the disruptive impact of Jewish thought." Larded in with this are Mr Butler's usual claims as a staunch defender of the Monarchy, the British Empire and Western civilisation.

Social Credit is less prominent in Mr Butler's propaganda these days, but he has a lot of other things going. He is opposed to Asian immigration to Australia and to coloured people generally, particularly Negroes. He is against artificial fertilizers, the European Common Market and President Johnson; he believes that the French-Canadian Separatist movement in Quebec is part of the pattern of world revolution. Any one of the topics can serve Mr Butler as the starting point for one of his fantasies about a world conspiracy of Jews, financiers and Communists.

Fluoridation of water supplies is an issue on which there is a sincere and real division of opinion among medical and other specialists, as well as among many laymen. To Mr Butler the issue is just another

peg on which he can develop his phobia about the diabolical conspiracy of International Finance, International Communism and the Jews. In 1962, his League of Rights issued a leaflet on the fluoridation question. The fact that an Adelaide Communist, Dr Alan Finger, had written in the *Medical Journal of Australia* that "fluoridation of water supplies . . . would be of great benefit" was typically seized upon as evidence of another red conspiracy in action.

Mr Butler and his fans support South African apartheid, while on the local scene they are alarmed at the shift in Australian public opinion in favour of a liberalisation of the immigration laws with regard to Asians. *The Dangerous Myth of Racial Equality,* written by Mrs D. Watts and published by New Times Ltd is racism in the pure Nazi tradition. Mrs Watts deplores that "the present state of political imbecility has resulted from a reaction against Nazi doctrines". Later she observes that "The Nazi treated the Jews as though they are a human disease, therefore the reactionaries cannot stop short of treating them as though they are sacred cows. On this account the Jews have been able as a race, to accumulate great wealth and, of more interest here, to obtain great power in the field of propaganda". Mrs Watts supports colonialism and believes that the Negroes were responsible for the Sharpville massacre. "In the negro the savage sleeps lightly and is quickly aroused. Violence, to him, is not the final, desperate expression of unbearable exasperation, but a pleasurable excitement. Blood rites move him to ecstasy. 'Blood, Blood, We want Blood', negro women had chanted during riots that had occurred a short time ago".

"Why do the democratic Press, British and American newscasters, the UNO and the nations of the British Commonwealth band together to make such a song and dance about apartheid?" asks Mrs Watts. "The explanation seems to be that the real aim is to eliminate the white race".

LINKS WITH OVERSEAS GROUPS

Mr Butler's Heritage Bookshop in Melbourne is the main Australian centre for distribution of subversive, racist and a variety of other literature which can be described as printed hatred. It has sold works which no reputable bookshop would stock—hymns of hate against Jews and coloured people, forgeries like the *Protocols,* slanderous attacks on democratic leaders and institutions. Here you could once buy *The World Conquerers,* a concoction by the notorious Hungarian Jew-hater, Louis Marschalko. "This book is worth having", states a publicity sheet issued by the Heritage Bookshop, "if only to read the chapter 'What Has Become of Six Million Jews', in which the author proves conclusively that the story of the 6,000,000 murdered Jews is one of the greatest propaganda hoaxes of all time . . . this book can be strongly recommended".

If the book has any value at all, it is for the reminder it gives that Mr Butler's proposal to settle the world's Jews in Madagascar was not original—Goering was considering it in 1939.

One of Mr Marschalko's lunatic fantasies is a claim that in 1947 "600 fanatical rabbis" descended on Washington demanding that the atomic bomb be dropped on London on account of the events in Israel. The book quotes liberally from speeches and writings of the American Fascist, Gerald K. Smith, including the latter's suggestion that Jews murdered President Roosevelt. *The World Conquerors* is obviously a source-book for many of the articles which appear in *The New Times.*

The Heritage Bookshop has also sold various works by the British

Nazi and anti-Semite Arnold Leese. From all accounts—and from an examination of his booklet—Leese was insane. His main contribution to anti-Semitism was in 1936 when he published allegations in *The Fascist* that Jews were committing ritual murders. He was sentenced to six months gaol when a British court held that the articles constituted a public mischief. Out of gaol, Leese worked up his ritual murder hallucinations into a pamphlet of 58 pages which the Heritage Bookshop stocked. These ritual murders of Christians take place around Passover, he claimed. Usually the victim was "a child under seven years old, as perfect a specimen as possible, who was not only bled white, but crucified, sometimes circumcised and crowned with thorns, tortured, beaten, stabbed, and sometimes finished off by wounding in the side in imitation of the murder of Christ". The blood was then mixed into the Passover bread. The Lindberg kidnapping was a ritual murder, Leese claimed, for which Hauptmann was found guilty "on evidence that would not have hanged a dog". It was all due to the fact that Colonel Lindberg has opposed establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank, Leese said.

Leese was prosecuted by the British Attorney-General. Claiming that all lawyers were in the pay of the Jews, and that the Judge was a "31st degree Mason of the Scottish rite", he conducted his own defence. On his release after serving his sentence, his followers greeted him with swastika flags at the prison gates. He was associated with several pre-war Fascist movements in Britain and as a result of his activities was obliged to go into hiding in 1940. In November of that year, he was picked up by the police and before being detained under the wartime 18B Regulation, served a three months sentence for assault and wilful damage. He had smashed up his cell at Guildford Police Station and kicked a constable. He celebrated the end of the war by publishing another anti-Jewish diatribe, *The Jewish War of Survival*, obtainable until recently from the Heritage Bookshop.

Another of his booklets is *Gentile Folly: The Rothschilds*. This, said a circular from the Heritage Bookshop, is a "valuable booklet packed full of information concerning the amazing history of the Rothschilds. Of particular interest is the support the Rothschilds gave to revolutionary movements". After the war Leese published until his death in 1956 *Gothic Ripples*, a monthly newsletter devoted almost entirely to attacks on Jews. Virtually the only other topic dealt with in this filth-sheet was fluoridation of water—to which Leese was violently opposed.

Another book distributed by the Heritage Bookshop is *The Nameless War* by Captain A. H. M. Ramsay, published in 1954. Captain Ramsay, of Eton and Sandhurst, was gaoled from May 1940 to September 1944 for conduct prejudicial to the safety of the realm under Britain's wartime Regulation 18B. The prosecution claimed that he "had expressed his desire to co-operate with the German Government

in the conquest and subsequent government of Great Britain". Later, Lord Marley told the House of Lords that Ramsay had agreed to become Gauleiter of Scotland.

Ramsay claimed that all he had done was to try and communicate with Mr Chamberlain to let him know that powerful Jewish groups in New York were responsible for manoeuvering Britain into the war against Germany. In his book, he claims that Regulation 18B was pushed through Parliament by "Marxist Jewry" on the pretext of dealing with Irish Republican Army outrages (which were actually committed by Communists, according to Ramsay). His book praises Hitler, quotes *Mein Kampf* with approval and claims that Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by Jews because of his methods of financing the Northern operations in the Civil War. The execution of King Charles I by the Cromwell Government was at the instigation of the Jews, too.

Works by U.S. anti-Semites have also been sold at Mr Butler's shop. *The Iron Curtain Over America* by Colonel John Beatty is described in one of his circulars as "one of the great classics of our times. . . ." Beatty demonstrates that the Zionist domination in the U.S.A. has been exercised primarily through the Democratic Party. Then there is *Facts are Facts* by Benjamin H. Freedman which "deals with the filth of the Talmud", among other things.

A work by a local Jew-baiter, Bruce H. Brown, who is a *New Times* writer of long-standing, was also distributed. "Years of research have gone into this courageous work, published in 1961", claims the *New Times* publicity sheet, referring to Mr Brown's "The World's Trouble Makers".

Mr Brown, who was a contributor to *The New Times* back in the 'thirties when he lived in Victoria, is still a shareholder in the paper and one of Mr Butler's most loyal supporters.

Mr Brown now lives at Blackman's Bay, Tasmania, and he starts his book by taking issue with the decision of the 1960 General Conference of the Methodist Church affirming opposition to anti-Semitism, racial segregation in the U.S.A. and apartheid in South Africa. All these matters, says Mr Brown, are products of Jewish activity but the Methodist Conference failed to make this clear. "There are some Methodists, however, who do know the facts and must, therefore, repudiate the statement in its entirety. As one of these I regard the statement as a document professing Christ but serving anti-Christ, whose agents are seeking to undermine the White Race because that race is the greatest barrier to their plan for world dominion.

"The people who are seeking world dominion are known as Jews, and as will be clearly shown". Shortly afterwards, Mr Brown explains that "anti-Semitism is a spurious term when used by Jews to deceive the uninformed and to exploit the emotional impulses of the unthinking".

Like Mr Butler, Brown accepts the *Protocols* as genuine and shows the same facility for stringing together quotations from anti-Semitic writers, past and present. Where Mr Brown strikes a novel note is in his suggestion that Mr Menzies "is helping to achieve the Communist objective" (p. 28), as is Mr Harold Holt (p. 29). The pro-Communist activities of these two in the interests of the world Zionist conspiracy had apparently been overlooked even by Mr Butler. Mr Brown is also deeply concerned at seeing a picture of Mr Menzies wearing a Jewish prayer cap after a ceremony to open a new wing at the Melbourne Jewish College, Mount Scopus. Mr Calwell was also present and "has a street to his name in Tel Aviv . . ." In fact, "Mr Calwell and his colleagues show eagerness to join the Jewish band-waggon whenever required. In this regard he has been a faithful servant, showing that from the non-Jewish viewpoint he is no more trustworthy in international matters than was his immediate predecessor in office, Dr Evatt." The late P. J. Clarey MHR is another Labor leader who was smeared in this style.

Mr Brown has also revealed that in 1959 he wrote to his local member, Mr C. Falkinder, complaining that Mr Menzies had dined with Mr Felix Frankfurter, a Judge of the U.S. Supreme Court, while on a visit to Washington. "What good purpose", asked Mr Brown in his letter, "for the people of Australia could possibly be served by this kind of private visit by a supposedly Christian Prime Minister with one of the hierarchy of anti-Christian Zionism. . . . the association of our Prime Minister at public expense with such interests is an act of treason, not only against those who believe in Christianity, but also against the genuine welfare of the Australian people in general . . ."

Mr Falkinder did not, however, reply to Mr Brown's letter.

Anti-Semitic material garnered from the ends of the earth has been sold by the Heritage Bookshop. Much of it is imported from anti-Semitic publishers in U.S.A. and Britain such as The Britons Publishing Society, London. It has sold several editions of the *Protocols* (which are still available), and even works by a Dublin anti-Semite, Rev. Denis Fahey. Presumably this was stocked for the benefit of Catholics who may have strayed into Mr Butler's horror-shop.

Fr. Fahey's book might mistakenly give the impression that it represents official Roman Catholic attitudes. For example it carries an *Imprimatur*—permission to print—from a Catholic Bishop, but this does not mean that its thesis represents Catholic doctrine or that the Bishop who granted the *Imprimatur* even agreed with the opinions or statements contained in it. The *Imprimatur* merely assures the reader that Fr. Fahey has not contradicted any official Catholic teaching on faith or morality. The reader is thus left free to assess the truth or falsity of the various factual statements, and of the judgments, opinions and interpretations, historical and theological, ex-

pressed in the book. One prominent Melbourne Catholic thinker, a Jesuit, Fr. W. G. Smith, S.J., B.A., D.Sc.S., Director of the Institute of Social Order, Melbourne, expressed the view that the book was "quite worthless, a combination of bad history and the over-simplified interpretation of theological and scriptural texts . . . critical and intelligent readers with some knowledge of the subjects treated can rightly pass off this book as the product of a morbid and melodramatic conviction; but those not so well equipped might feel themselves moved to suspicion or even hatred of the Jews. For that reason, anyone who distributes the book does harm both to the Jews and the Catholic Church".

Fraudulent Conversion by the English writer Colin Jordan is another anti-Semitic work which the Heritage Bookshop underlined as an important book. Its task was to explain away the growing reports of anti-Semitism in the U.S.S.R. and the Communist lands of Eastern Europe which started to reach the outside world in 1952 and 1953. The trial of Rudolph Slansky and several other leading Czechoslovakian Communist leaders in 1952 and their subsequent execution followed the familiar pattern of a "purge" trial, but with the added ingredient of anti-Semitism. Slansky was Jewish and so were some of his fellow accused, and the trial itself was a show-piece purporting to prove that not only were the prisoners acting on behalf of "American imperialism", but were linked with the Israeli Government. The propaganda accompaniment to the trial, in the Czeck press and radio, was strongly anti-Semitic. Again, Stalin's arrest of the Jewish doctors in 1953 heralded the start of a period of officially-sponsored anti-Semitism in the U.S.S.R. which was synchronised with a diplomatic offensive against the State of Israel.

Jordan's book is designed to destroy any sympathy for the Jewish victims of these events. He describes the idea that Moscow is anti-Jewish as "a myth" and argues that "contrary to this fiction, the fact is that Communism is Jewish".

The equation of Communism with the Jews had been made before by many writers, including both Hitler and Mr Butler. Jordan's book set out to prop up this thesis in the face of overwhelming evidence that Communist Governments were discriminating against their Jewish citizens and actively arousing hostility towards them. Mr Jordan claims that Zionists in the West "invented stories of anti-Jewish purges, persecution, and even genocide"—an argument very similar to the one that the Nazi persecutions of the Jews were "greatly exaggerated". Mr Jordan's conclusion after many tedious pages is that "the truth of the Jewishness of Communism" must be made known.

It is significant that the publicity issued by the Heritage Bookshop does not admit that the author is the leader of the British Nazi Party. In this capacity, Mr Jordan was host to George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party, on his visit to England in 1962 for

the World Nazi Moot. Rockwell entered England illegally and the disturbances which broke out subsequently when English citizens demonstrated against the Fascist assembly received world-wide publicity. Jordan received a gaol sentence for disturbing public order, but was possibly consoled by being elected Deputy Leader of the World Nazi Movement.

Mr Butler, with typical sophistry, has justified the distribution of this book by claiming that because Jordan wrote it before becoming leader of the British Nazi Party, it is in a different category.

The Heritage Bookshop continues to claim that it sells books which make a serious contribution to politics and history. In fact, a large proportion of its wares consist of the worst type of racialist exhortation—works, which by no stretch of the imagination, could be described as either scholarly or informed.

On occasions, Mr Butler has attempted to evade charges of anti-Semitism by pointing out that the Heritage Bookshop sells books by Jewish writers. Indeed, his bookshop has sold works by a few Americans, such as Benjamin Freedman and Alfred M. Lilienthal, who were born Jews. Both these writers are fanatical anti-Zionists who have worked on behalf of the Arab League. Freedman favoured the victory of Nazi Germany during World War II and has co-operated with anti-Semitic groups in the U.S.A.

Mr. Butler also quotes favourably from the American Council for Judaism, an insignificant extremist splinter group in the United States which has been condemned by all the major Jewish organisations for its fanatical anti-Zionism and hatred of Israel,

The Council for Judaism's role in American Jewish life is probably more marginal than the League of Rights role on the Australian political spectrum.

BUTLER'S FRIENDS

Do Mr Butler, his newspaper, his bookshop and his League of Rights really amount to anything? Certainly, with almost thirty years of full-time activity behind him he shows persistence and dedication, but who could be possibly influenced by his fanciful hate-ridden ravings?

After the failure of his United Electors movement and his Anti-Dictatorship League, Mr Butler launched the Victorian League of Rights in 1947. This body was mainly known for its opposition to the Chifley Government's attempt to nationalise banking. Later, branches were set up in N.S.W., Queensland and Western Australia. A South Australian branch had been set up in 1946, a little earlier than the Victorian one. In 1960, an Australian League of Rights, with Mr Butler as director, was established. The objects of the organisation sound innocent enough: to promote loyalty to God and the Crown, and to the country as part of the British Commonwealth of Nations; to advocate genuine competitive individual enterprise and personal initiative; to defend private ownership and to attack and expose government by regulation and bureaucratic interference with economic and social activities; to defend the Rule of Law.

Full members of the organisation are only admitted on the recommendation of two foundation members; however, there is a category of associate members who pay 10/- per year but have no voting rights concerning the League's constitution and organisation.

The membership of the League is not known, but its method of work

is fairly clear. It attempts to influence people who are in a position to influence others; it concentrates its attention on 'opinion moulders', particularly the clergy, teachers, those connected with the press and businessmen. Thus we find Mr Ron Dyason, organising secretary of the League, writing in *The New Times* of August 26th, 1960, that "church organisations continue to be a fruitful field and some valuable work is being done in this sphere". He also told of "a new committee has been formed to organise letter-writing activities. Already a start has been made to ensure that both the religious and secular press of Australia is covered". Propaganda was also distributed in householders' letter-boxes, Mr Dyason said, and many successful house-meetings held.

About a year earlier Mr Dyason wrote: "The demand for League of Rights speakers from church groups, Rotary Clubs, and similar organisations, continues to keep the League panel of speakers under heavy pressure. It is particularly pleasing that the reputation of the League in Church circles is such that some groups are asking for speakers on the advice of other groups". He claimed that *The New Times* readers had achieved a comparatively large scale "break-through" in the columns of the Melbourne press. "Advice and guidance is readily available for those who would like to use their initiative in the field of letter-writing to the press, either daily or local".

Again, in *The New Times,* June 16th, 1962, readers were urged to concentrate their work in distributing *The Red Pattern of World Conquest* upon "school teachers, local Councillors, the clergy and all others in public positions of influence. Those who have their children at Church schools should ensure that the headmasters and teachers are provided with copies. Special attention should be given to history teachers". A special circular headed "From the Desk of Eric D. Butler" and labelled "Confidential" was issued in November, 1961, in connection with this campaign. It mentions that the plan to distribute 20,000 copies of *The Red Pattern* would cost £1500.

Mr Butler travels widely, sometimes with his wife, Elma, on his various organising and speaking missions. It is worth chronicling a sample of his activities in recent years. In May, 1961, we find him addressing the Adelaide Junior Chamber of Commerce and later in the day, a meeting of League supporters in the same city (*The New Times,* May 19th, 1961). Late in July he defended the White Australia Policy on 3AW's "Town Meeting" session and then went back to South Australia for eleven days in August (*The New Times,* August 25th). He then spent three weeks in Western Australia (*The New Times,* September 22nd) before turning up in Maitland, N.S.W., where he addressed the Rotary Club (*The New Times,* December 1st) and later had a meeting with Dr W. G. Goddard, the foreign affairs commentator. On October 26th, he flew to Brisbane for a tour which opened with an address to the Apex Club (*The New Times,* December 1st).

Accompanied by Rev. A. G. Fellows ("a staunch supporter over many years") he left Brisbane on October 27th for the Darling Downs area where he addressed a meeting at Oakey. On Sunday, October 29th, he attended communion service at Mr Fellows' church and the next day addressed a meeting at Millmerran. Back in Brisbane on October 31st, he gave a series of talks on the Common Market to an Apex Club, young Liberals, women's organisations and the Junior Chamber of Commerce. He then flew to Sydney and on November 10th addressed a meeting. He was in Melbourne on November 11th, but back in New South Wales by November 14th, when he addressed the Cessnock Catholic Men's Club. Next day, accompanied by Rev. Father T. P. Lynam of East Maitland, he called on some of the local clergy and later he and Father Lynam lunched with students at the Anglican Theological College at Morphett Vale (*The New Times,* December 1st). On November 18th he appeared on the A.B.C. television programme "Four Corners" and next day addressed the British World Federation. May 1962 saw him back in Adelaide, this time to address the History and Politics Club. The title of his talk, according to the student paper *On Dit* was "The Jewish Bolshevik American Conspiracy to Smash the British Empire".

Mr Butler obviously places great value on any contacts he can develop with clergymen. "Slowly but surely our work in the church sphere is taking root and developing vigorously", he wrote in one of his circulars to *The New Times* readers. "I am repeatedly being asked to meet the clergy and discuss our work. .. On his 1958 tour of South Australia and Western Australia he addressed a Ministers' Fraternal and a Theological College, while two Anglican Bishops heard his Rotary Club address in Perth.

Apart from Father Lynam and the Rev. A. G. Fellows, his supporters among the clergy include Rev. Norman Hill, Anglican Vicar in East Ivanhoe (Victoria). Mr Hill has had Mr Butler along to address his congregation and has associated himself with many of Mr Butler's racist views, and has spoken at an annual seminar held by the League. Mr Hill also made his church hall available for the annual general meeting of New Times Ltd in 1960.

In the same year, Mr. Hugo Wolfsohn, a senior lecturer in Political Science at Melbourne University, wrote an article exposing Mr. Butler in *The Observer.* Immediately, Mr. Hill replied with the counter-charge that Mr. Butler had often been attacked in "hateful articles" by "Jewish Communists or pro-Communists". Not only is Mr. Wolfsohn Jewish, he is also a well-known *anti*-Communist. Mr. Hill then went on to state that Mr. Butler stood for "the highest ideals of Christian living as interpreted by our Church". (*The Observer*, 15/10/60).

On the other hand, another Anglican Clergyman, the Rev. David

Pope, has stated that Mr. Butler's "utterances and statements are positively antithetical to the Christian gospel, and an offence to the teaching of Jesus about human relationships." **(Australian Jewish News,** 30/10/64.)

Back in 1947, Mr Butler for a time had a platform in the Melbourne *Argus* for his views. He was a regular contributor of feature articles for a period up to 1949 when the paper was acquired by the London *Mirror* group. Mr Butler has hinted that sinister forces were behind the *Argus*' termination of his article series.

On his own account, Mr Butler feels that his political influence reached a peak around the time of the Suez crisis. He was, as usual, busily engaged in propaganda activities. He later wrote in a 'Personal Letter' to his supporters:

"Perhaps our greatest success in the field of special campaigning over the past twelve months was our work on the Middle East crisis. We demonstrated here once again that a small body of dedicated men, who know what to do and how to do it, can have a decisive impact in a crisis. . . . We had sufficient financial reserves to enable us to get our special brochure out immediately and to mail it all over Australia. Jim Killen was in direct touch with me on this issue. . . . One Federal Cabinet Minister was also in contact with me on the issue and our material reached the Cabinet room".

Mr Killen (Liberal), Federal Member for Moreton (Qld.) is a major patron of the Australian League of Rights and is obviously regarded by Mr Butler as a key supporter. As mentioned earlier, he accompanied Mr Butler on his 1962 visit to Britain when the pair joined with British ultra-rightwing groups in campaigning against the European Common Market. *The New Times* showers praise on Mr Killen as an outstanding figure, extols him and reprints his speeches. Critics of Mr Killen are flayed.

Mr Killen has consistently denied holding anti-Semitic prejudices himself and claims that his association with the Australian League of Rights is based on a common interest in "preserving British integrity."

Mr Killen's support is obviously vital to the Australian League of Rights and Mr Butler. It provides a mask of respectability, quite apart from any influence Mr Killen may have on the policies of the federal parliamentary Liberal Party. As a member of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr Killen is presumably regarded as potential Cabinet material.

The Jewish community has been concerned over Mr Killen's involvement in the activities of Australia's leading anti-Semitic outfit. Mr Isi Leibler, Honorary Secretary of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, has described unsuccessful attempts to bring home to Mr Killen the full meaning of his support for the Australian League of Rights.

Mr Leibler, in 1960, visited Canberra to show Mr Killen samples of race hatred propaganda which the Australian League of Rights and Mr Butler distribute. In a letter to *The Bulletin* (17/10/64) Mr Leibler said that Mr Killen "immediately expressed his astonishment and disgust" when shown this material and offered to make a prompt statement condemning racism and anti-Semitism. Mr Leibler told him this would be of little use unless it included a specific condemnation of the Australian League of Rights with which his name had been linked.

"Mr Killen conceded the logic of this," Mr Leibler wrote, "but feared 'he would look a fool' if he suddenly 'announced the discovery of what now appeared so obvious'. He confided to me that he had 'many enemies in the House who would take political advantage of this to his detriment'." Mr Killen, however, denied this version of events.

Two months later, Mr Leibler received a manifesto from Mr Killen outlining his opposition to racialism, anti-Semitism and Communism, but with no reference in it to the League of Rights.

It was understandable that Mr Leibler should comment: "How would Mr Killen regard a parliamentary colleague continually associating himself with the Communist Party", for example, "regularly quoted glowingly in the Communist Press; giving lectures to Communist cells on 'neutral subjects'; accepting invitations from Communist groups to appear as a special guest on ceremonial occasions; and travelling abroad on finances provided by the Communist Party?"

However the attachment between Messrs Killen and Butler continued to grow stronger. As late as September, 1964, Mr Killen appeared as guest of honour at the annual dinner of the League of Rights and the seminar held at the same time. *The New Times* of 4/9/64 devoted most of its space to defending the member for Moreton against alleged smears. "It is true, of course, that Mr Butler is a friend of Mr Killen," it wrote. "But then Mr Butler enjoys the friendship and the support of large numbers of prominent Australians—politicians, Churchmen, business and professional men, members of the judiciary, and others."

Like Mr Butler, Mr Killen remains unrepentant.

The Melbourne radio and TV commentator, Mr Norman Banks is another pillar of support for Mr Butler's activities. Mr Banks, who visited South Africa in 1964 at the expense of Dr Verwoerd's government, is a zealous supporter of apartheid. While in South Africa, he pledged himself publicly to disseminating the views of the Verwoerd regime to his radio-TV audience.

Mr Banks has called Eric Butler a "dear friend" and provided benevolent chairmanship for him to propagate his views on GTV9. Viewers in 1964 saw Mr Butler defending the John Birch Society and explaining that the French Canadian separatists were part of a world

revolutionary movement directed from Castro's Cuba. His friendship with Mr Banks has also gained him friendly interviews on the 3AW session which Mr Banks conducts.

The quarrel with Mr Banks is not so much that he has given Mr Butler time and opportunity to propound his deranged ideas, but rather that he has endorsed him as an expert on Communism and world affairs. As Mr Leibler pointed out (*The Bulletin*, 26/9/64) it was like presenting a leading Communist as a detached expert on the U.S.S.R. without making any reference to his Communist affiliation.

The Banks-Butler association has brought criticism from many quarters. The Melbourne University DLP Club and the Young Democratic Labor Association of Victoria issued a joint statement in October, 1964 referring to Mr Butler as one "who is well known for his anti-Semitic views and deploring "Mr Banks' association with fanatical extremists and his support of racialist discrimination."

Mr. Banks' reaction to this was to claim on 3AW that he was being persecuted by the "hysterical outbursts of fanatical Semites".

(**News-Weekly**, organ of the National Civic Council, 22/10/64.)

Mr Butler must surely regard Messrs Killen and Banks as among his greatest assets. The trio, between them, provide the Communist Party with a fairly steady flow of propaganda issues, as well as enabling it to cast aspersions on all anti-Communists by depicting them as allies of hate pedlars and lunatic rightwing groups.

Another of Mr Butler's supporters, the Rev. Norman Hill, has spoken of him as having "a large and growing number of New Australian friends . . ." and as being "highly regarded by many New Australian groups" which often invite him to address them. (Letter to *The Observer*, 10/12/60).

Among migrants, Mr Butler's most energetic supporter has been Austrian born Mr Karl Moeller, who addressed *The New Times* Dinner in Melbourne in 1960 and 1964. Mr Moeller, according to the paper's report of the function, praised the institution of monarchy and attacked the United Nations. Mr Moeller is a regular writer of letters to the daily press. In *The Age* of July 6th, 1964 he attacked Mr Nelson Mandela and said that those convicted at the Rivonia trial "were just common trouble makers of the extreme leftist variety as can be found in all countries."

On his overseas trips, Mr Butler's arrangements are handled by extreme rightwing groups. During his 1964 trip, his Canadian meetings were arranged by Mr Ron Gostick, an agitator who operates the Christian Action Movement. Lectures by Mr Butler were scheduled for Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Moncton, Toronto, Ottowa and Montreal. In Edmonton, Moose Jaw and Moncton his meetings were disturbed by pickets. At Moncton, a group of people, headed by the Mayor, walked out in

protest. After his Calgary meeting, he was denounced in the local press as a hate-monger. Publicity surrounding these incidents led to a number of meetings being cancelled by hall-owners and motel proprietors.

In London, during his 1962 visit with Mr Killen, Mr Butler was able to renew his friendship with Mr A. K. Chesterton, leader of the notorious League of Empire Loyalists, an extreme right-wing organisation devoted mainly to spreading racial hatred. Chesterton wrote the official biography of the Fascist leader, Sir Oswald Mosley in 1936, but subsequently quarrelled with him. He published the anti-Semitic *Truth* in 1949-53 before launching his present paper *Candour*, in 1954. The League of Empire Loyalists was also formed in 1954 and as its leader, Chesterton toured Australia in 1960.

The New Times reported that Butler and Chesterton conducted a lecture tour encompassing Hobart, Adelaide, Sydney and Newcastle (the meeting in the latter city being arranged by Father Lynam). In Melbourne, Butler appeared on the platform when Chesterton spoke on "The Conspiracy Against the British Empire".

MR. BUTLER'S AGENCIES TODAY

To-day Mr Butler still carries on his activities through three agencies —his newspaper, *The New Times*, his Heritage Bookshop at 273 Little Collins Street and the League of Rights of which he is National Director.

The New Times Ltd was registered as a public company in 1935. Mr Butler is a director and the annual return lodged with the Companies Branch of the Registrar General's Office in Melbourne on February 28, 1962, showed his fellow directors as: Norman White of Garden Road, Donvale, Victoria (manufacturer), Hugh Havelock Gerrand of 2A Clifton Street, Box Hill, Victoria (draftsman), Ronald William Dyason of 17 Sylvester Crescent, East Malvern, Victoria (sales representative) and George Graeme Williams of 21 Grange Road, Toorak, Victoria (retired). Mr Butler's veteran supporter, John Rea Johnstone of 45 Orchard Crescent, North Mont Albert, Victoria, retired as a director in December, 1960. The secretary of the company was John Patrick Ryan, an accountant, of 827 Mount Alexander Road, Moonee Ponds, Victoria.

New Times Ltd has a nominal capital of £5000, of which 4737 £1 shares have been issued, all fully paid-up.

There were over 600 shareholders in the company most having between one and five shares.

The largest single shareholder was David Robertson of 32 Dandenong Road, Caulfield, Victoria, with 933 shares. There was also a bloc of

545 shares held as joint trustees by Mr Bruce H. Brown (whose writings we examined earlier), Gerald E. Kurrie of Swan Hill, Victoria and Sidney William Newman of 203 Tooronga Road, Hawthorn, Victoria.

Other major holdings were those of Bruce H. Brown (35), John Jerimiah Cronin of Coonal, Pyn., S.A. (60), James Gilmour of 24 The Grove, Coburg, Victoria (40), Dr Joseph J. Hollow of the Mental Hospital, Ararat, Victoria, and Miss E. M. Pierson of 374 Auburn Road, Hawthorn, Victoria (each 100), John Rea Johnstone (65), Harold Wrigley of 3 Banool Avenue, Yarraville, Victoria (42), Frank Ware of 37 Millswood Crescent, Millswood Estate, S.A. (35).

There was a sprinkling of clergymen, both Catholic and Protestant, among the shareholders and, as we have seen, Mr Butler places great importance on his contacts with Christian figures and others in a position to lend him platforms and a cloak of respectability.†

In view of the fact that all major Australian denominations have placed on record their abhorrence of anti-Semitism and racialist doctrines, it is surprising that there are Christian ministers who continue to lend aid and comfort to Mr Butler and his dubious activities. Ignorance of the full scope of Mr Butler's campaigns is probably a factor; and it must be admitted, too, that he is plausible and charming, and outwardly a model citizen with an air of dedication to community welfare. It was these qualities which led to him becoming for a time a member of the local Council in the Eltham district where he lives; they are also qualities which, in some ways, make him a far more dangerous and effective anti-Semite than the outrageous Arnold Leese.

This booklet is published in the hope that some of Mr Butler's influence can be weakened by making known some of the facts about him. His activities are incompatible with democratic principles and

†The accounts of the company do not indicate that it is financially viable in any accepted sense. Up to 30th June, 1959, it had accumulated losses of £4681 and in the following year lost another £153. In fact, as the accounts for 1959-1960 state, there was an excess of accumulated losses over capital of £265. Beyond showing that New Times Ltd is apparently kept going by donations from supporters of Mr Butler's strange and dangerous creeds, the accounts lodged with the Registrar General are not very informative. The balance sheet, lodged on 28th February, 1961, shows assets of £1466 (including books valued at £672), vitamins valued at £110 (these are a recent sideline of Heritage Bookshop) and office furniture and equipment of £108. Book sales for the year amounted to £730, yielding a gross profit of £286 (there was a net profit of £22 on the vitamins). Expenses for the year totalled £1850 of which printing swallowed £1091, travel and entertainment £143 and postage and telegrams £197. As well as profit on the sale of books and vitamins, the company had an income of £1089 from subscriptions and £106 from sales of **The New Times**. Advertisements yielded £52, giving the company a total income of £1555.

despite his camouflage of rhetoric about God, Queen, country, patriotism and liberty, they are basically destructive of our community's well-being.

His stand as an anti-Communist contributes nothing to the anti-Communist struggle, either on the domestic or the international scene. In fact, it plays into the hands of the Communist Party by enabling it to depict its opponents as irrational persons with racist views and connections. Over the years, the Communist press in Melbourne has frequently made use of the writings of Mr Butler. It has quoted them, both to pose as a defender of democracy, and to smear people and groups which have no connection with Mr Butler; it has quoted Mr Butler's anti-Semitism to divert attention from anti-Semitism in the U.S.S.R. On balance, Mr Butler has done more to give aid and comfort to the Communist Party than he has to weaken it.

Our democratic society is committed to the defence of a plurality of religious groups. Those who preach hatred against their fellow citizens are in effect working for the destruction of a basic element of our national life. The tolerance that exists in Australia today with regard to religious and ethnic differences is a major factor in our progress and development. Mr Butler aims at destroying this tolerance and harmony. It is unlikely that he will succeed. Yet it is important not to under-estimate the ease with which hatred and prejudice can be aroused. History has far too many examples of this already.

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